

and the journey consumed the better part of the three months of 1787. It was at this time that he crossed the daries of Italy and went as far as Genoa. In the next y went, by engagement, to meet Adams at Amsterdam, and their business was dispatched, proceeded up. the Rhine as Strassburg. Everywhere he noted the people, their tion, habits, and daily occupations; and no> economic qi dependent upon soil, climate, or products escaped his inquiry. While in Italy he found an excellent species < When he attempted to get a small quantity of this for in1 tio'ii into America, he found its exportation was forbidi law. But his love for science did not allow him to> be 1 He purchased a sack and bribed a muleteer to smuggle the borders.

The extremely practical character of his travels is sh a letter to General Lafayette: "In the great cities I go what travelers think alone worthy of being seen; but ' a job of it, and generally gulp' it down in a day. On th hand, I am never satiated with rambling through the fie! farms, examining the culture and cultivators with a de curiosity which makes some take me for a fool and othei much wiser than I am. \* \* \* I think you have no this journey. It will be a great comfort to> you to kno' your own inspection the condition of all the provinces i own country. This is perhaps the only moment of you: which you can acquire that knowledge. And to° do : effectually you must be absolutely incognito. \* \* ^ will feel a sublime pleasure in the course of this invest: and a sublime one hereafter when you shall be able ti your knowledge to the softening of their beds or the tli a morsel of meat into their kettle of vegetables."

His correspondence is full of the freest expressions of on all he saw and learned in Europe. The range of £ treated, the ntumber of letters, and the length of most c are little short of marvelous, and bear testimony to the and to the unwearying energy with which he worke different persons he sent new astronomical discoveries ;